

## HON. JOHN SHERMAN.

## His Persistent Misrepresentations and Fallacious Reasoning.

In his address to the republicans of Philadelphia, Mr. John Sherman, touching upon the silver question, continues to sin against light to bolster up the cause of gold monometallism.

He still labors to prove that it is a question whether our government is ready to buy up all the silver of the world, which he says is \$4,000,000,000, at coinage value. Do we in keeping our mints open incur any danger of having forced upon us the gold of the world?

Mr. Sherman knows that that \$4,000,000,000 of silver coinage is money in every realm which coins it, that by law it is protected in its full legal tender quality.

He knows full well that in no market can be found any large quantity of uncoined silver.

He knows that our government in opening its mints to the unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1 of gold does not buy silver at all.

He knows the British coinage at 14 28-100 to 1 is daily quoted in New York at within 3 per cent. of the rate there, gold sovereigns are quoted, both being uncurrent money there.

He knows that it has about 6 per cent. less silver than American coins.

He talks of 67-cent dollars as foolishly as President Cleveland did of 85-cent dollars, for he knows that the dollar is our unit of account and of payment, and that whatever may be its purchasing or debt-paying power, that the cent is but its 100th part.

Utterly ignoring the fact that money possesses no intrinsic value, that its value is extrinsic entirely, he talks of putting 480 or 550 grains of silver in the dollar.

Could absurdity mount to greater heights than for a man, reputed to be versed in economics and especially in finance, to coolly propose that the world's coinage, possessed by the people, at gold values and comprising at least 98 per cent. of all silver can be called in by an international agreement and the holders compelled to take coins, giving, say 550 grains of their coins, issued and accepted on the faith that law protected its present coin value and take 67 per cent. for it in a new issue.

Were that little game tried to supplement the outrage of 1873 he would be one who, like Judas Iscariot, would seek a tree to hang himself to save himself from a worse fate.

How his words will burn into his soul when it is provided in the future, as it surely will be, and perhaps in the very near future, how baseless are the claims put forward by this poor, weak old man, who has so long labored to defend his deep treasure to the American people by that ill starred work of 1873. The needless and cruel burdens imposed upon the industry of the world by that act, for without American co-operation it could never have been accomplished, is drawing the attention of the world to the dangers of general bankruptcy.

The news from England, the controlling center of gold monometallism, shows this.

The reported appointment of Baron Rothschild as one of the British commissioners and his declarations in favor of silver restoration, supplementing the reports of declining values and deep distress throughout the kingdom, means that action is called for. A continuance of the present policy means the utter ruin of the landed interests of the kingdom, and that downfall will carry with it changes little dreamed of by such teach-

ers as Senator Sherman. The daily appreciation of gold was referred to as long ago as 1879 by the Earl of Beaconsfield as the potent cause of the depression of agriculture.

It has by able writers been proved time and again.

How can the industries of the world sustain the added burdens of our appreciation of even 5 per cent. per annum in the money of account—gold?

It is said that the London Economist in July last gave the figures to show that there had been a general decline of prices in the preceding six months of 4 1/4 per cent.

That is equivalent to saying that gold was advancing at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum in its power of purchase.

Will John Sherman contemplate what the effect of that will be in \$100,000,000,000 of indebtedness?

Will he tell his audiences that his idea of honest money is money which is then rapidly appreciating?

Will he accept his fellow defender's (Hon. J. H. Walker) statement in congress last winter of the total indebtedness of the American people?

Mr. Walker gave the figures in detail, footing up \$31,488,000,000. How, Mr. Sherman, will it affect that vast volume of debt?

Surely Mr. Sherman's deep solicitude for the savings bank depositors and the creditor class generally is in no wise tempered by considerations of the rights of the great body of wealth producers, nor of even honored justice.

His party elected a president in 1888 on a platform declaring for the use of gold and silver as money. All of their disasters since have been caused by their betrayal of the cause of the people in respect to that declaration. Their only hope to avert defeat next November lies in the fact that their opponents lacked the courage of their convictions and they, too, betrayed in like manner the trust of the people who, in 1890, rebuked the republican party; and in addition to that, it made the unpardonable blunder of denouncing the principle of protection to home industries at a time when all the world is being driven toward a policy of protection by the instinct of self-preservation from the evils of the gold standard.

The scramble for gold has caused nations to check its outflow. With strange perversity Mr. Sherman predicts that gold will be at a premium if silver is restored to its ancient rights, when the whole world is revolting against conditions forced by the fact that gold has been forced by illegal statutes—not by national causes in any degree—to a premium of 50 per cent.

We have challenged Mr. Sherman or any gold advocate to admit that any congress had the right to change the standard.

To admit it is to concede that a future congress has a right to change it again.

What would be said, if in view of the short supply of gold, congress should provide that 12 9 10 grains instead of 25 8 10 shall constitute the dollar?

Are the rights of the creditor more sacred than the rights of the debtor?

Honest John Sherman talked differently in 1869, when the proposition was made to pay the bonds in money different and more costly than that which the government received.

He now says "We still have maintained silver at par with gold," yet in the same speech he says: "The laws of trade are stronger than the laws of congress and the laws of trade say that it requires twenty four ounces of silver to make that which will be equal to one of gold."

Yet Mr. Sherman knows that not a

crown, mark, frank, florin, or dollar, exists but that cannot be used at par, its parity being protected by that law which, he says, is weaker than the laws of trade!

No thanks do the American people owe John Sherman for the law which restored the legal tender quality to the silver dollar, that quality which by fraud he helped to take from it.

All progress toward a larger use of silver has been wrenched by the people from the oppositions after bitter contests.

The false position in which our government is placed by buying silver instead of coining it for all comers is seen by Mr. Sherman yet he proposes no remedy.

Were the public press open to this grave question, which has engaged congresses and parliaments, there would be no believers in the sophistries so freely used to conceal the true import of the silver question.—J. W. Porter in National View.

## Judge (?) Emery's Blow-out.

[The following communication, though a little late, will still be somewhat interesting to Kansas readers.—ED.]

EDITOR ADVOCATE:—Last week this part of the country was thoroughly billed with red-lettered posters announcing a democratic speech by Hon. Judge Emery, of Lawrence, Kas., for the "stalwart" democrats. Taking advantage of the day the People's party were having their convention, it was conceded they would have a big meeting Saturday night, as the town was full of people from the country. The Judge came in on the afternoon train; no one to receive him, nor no one called upon him during the afternoon. At 8:30 o'clock came the republicans, who commenced gathering around the hall door inquiring of the scattering democrats if their speaker had come. They very promptly informed them that they had engaged no stalwart democrat to speak, and if they had they had better go and bring him forth, as they had nothing to do with it. A number of the leading republicans went to the hotel and accompanied the Judge to the hall. But there the game was balked again. No republican dare to occupy the chair; and though a diligent search was made, no democrat could be found who would consent to act as chairman.

A little before 9 o'clock the Judge opened his own meeting having no chairman to address. What humiliation to address such a meeting, called by order of nobody, and no one would further it. What depicted chagrin was upon the g. o. p. countenance! After the Judge had recovered from the embarrassment, he commenced on the democrats for having sold out, that they were doing business in their wives' name. As he became warmed up and got interested, he began clawing the air and stammering as though he was in dead earnest. He stated that he had been a democrat for thirty-five years, (but he failed to state how long he had been the state house commissioner). He did tell that he proposed to vote where he could give Lewelling the hardest crack right between the two eyes. He would rather continue the republicans ten years in power than the calamity-calamity-calamity a single hour. He spoke of what a great state the republicans had built up, and what great mistakes the democrats had made. In '63 they resolved that the war was a failure, but that was nothing to be compared to the one of '92. He closed a little past 9 o'clock by stating that he realized that his efforts were not appreciated, and he did not wish to bore his hearers. Thanking them for their kind attention, he finished by saying: "Vote as your conscience dictates, but he should

## Bullene, Moore, Emery &amp; Co.

Grand Ave., 11th & Walnut Sts.,  
KANSAS CITY.

When you are ready to make your  
**FALL : AND : WINTER**  
purchases of

**DRY GOODS,  
CARPETS,  
MILLINERY,  
CLOAKS,  
FURS,  
HOUSE FURNISHINGS,  
Etc., Etc.,**

We ask you to get on the train and come to our mammoth establishment. We offer you thousands of different kinds to select from. If you can't come in person, write for samples and order by mail.

**BULLENE, MOORE, EMERY & CO.,**  
Grand Ave., 11th & Walnut Sts.,  
KANSAS CITY.

vote for the grand old party." There were thirty voters present: eight to ten were People's party and democrats, thirteen ladies, and a dozen kids.

But the facts are, Mr. Tomlinson, of your city, went to Mr. Robinson, a republican (also of your city), and they telephoned to Mr. R. H. McClair, S. H. Fuller and Buster Stevens, all of this city, and the leaders of the republican party, and through them to the illegitimate committee, off-spring of the democratic party, who furnished the speaker and posters and the republicans furnished the hall and assumed the expenses. What they had hoped to be a great benefit turned out to be a boomerang to them. If there is a democratic-republican in this precinct he is not known. A chromo has been offered to any good democrat who would vote the republican ticket. X

Carbondale, October 31, '92.

## BLOSSOM HOUSE.

Opposite Union Depot, Kansas City, Mo.

The Blossom House is convenient to all parts of the city. Cable cars run in every direction. It is just across the street from the union depot, just the place to meet your friends. Members of the Alliance make the Blossom House their headquarters when in the city, and their general place of meeting when attending conventions abroad.

## Cheap Rates for a Winter Trip.

Via Santa Fe route, to Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Utah and Old Mexico, are offered by the Santa Fe. Tickets now on sale, good until June 1, with sufficient transit limit in each direction to enable passengers to stop off at all points enroute. List of destinations include Corpus Christi, El Paso, Galveston, Houston, Lampasas, Rockport, San Antonio, City of Mexico, Monterey, Phoenix, Prescott, Saltillo, San Luis Potosi, Las Vegas, Hot Springs, Grand Canon of Colorado, Los Angeles, San Diego, San Francisco, Salt Lake and Portland.

New Mexico is noted as having one of the most equable climates in the world, sudden changes being almost wholly unknown. It is a most desirable place either for the business man, pleasure seeker, or the invalid, while it is the haven for the immigrant. No portion of the United States can compare with the fertile valleys of its rivers, and in the production of the field, the market garden, the orchard and the vineyard.

For full particulars regarding the country, rates, stop-overs, etc., call on or address nearest Santa Fe agent, or

GEO. T. NICHOLSON,  
W. J. BLAKE, G. P. & T. A.,  
A. G. P. & T. A., Topeka, Kansas.  
Topeka, Kansas.